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ANTHROPOLOGY.¹

OBER'S CARRIBEES.—Lee & Shepard, of Boston, have just issued a work entitled "Camps in the Caribbees," by Mr. Frederick A. Ober, who undertook a scientific exploration of the Lesser Antilles in 1876. The most of the volume is occupied with a racy account of the naturalist's experience in those islands while collecting specimens in zoölogy. Chapters VI, VII and XIII, however, come under our immediate topic. In two of the smaller islands, Dominica and Saint Vincent, are the only remnants of that powerful race which struck terror into the hearts of Columbus and his followers. Humboldt relates that the Caribs of South America called themselves Carina, Calina, Callinago, Caribi, and that the name Carib is derived from Calina and Califoona; the latter word being the ancient name of their people given to Mr. Ober by the Caribs of St. Vincent and Dominica. This name the author seeks to connect with Shakespere's Caliban, and Robinson Crusoe's "Man Friday." Their ancient savage manners have wonderfully changed, for they are now gentle, hospitable, and kind to their women. They are naturally much lighter than the typical Indian, which has given them the title of "Yellow Indians." In Dominica there are but twenty families of pure Caribs; in Saint Vincent less than six. In the latter island there is an interesting people, called "Black Caribs," formed by the intermarriage of the natives with negroes. Mr. Ober confirms the statement of a difference between the language of the men and that of the women. They have, besides, a certain form of speech which they use among themselves in war-councils. The author inclines to the view that the Caribs were the race who made the beautiful stone implements, collars, mammiform stones, masks, &c., found throughout these islands. In the National Museum is a collection of implements brought by Mr. Ober from Saint Vincent. The volume before us will prove interesting not only to the ethnologist but to the ornithologist, as the appendix contains a list of all birds collected.

MOUND BUILDERS.—The second number of Vol. II, of the *American Antiquarian* contains the following papers: The Mound Builders; Explorations by the Muscatine Academy of Sciences, by J. E. Stevenson; Alaska and its Inhabitants, by Rev. Shelton Jackson; Antiquity of the Tobacco Pipe in Europe. Part II. Switzerland, by E. A. Barber; Fort Wayne (old Fort Miami) and the Route from the Maumee to the Wabash, by R. S. Robertson; How the Rabbit Killed the (Male) Winter, an Omaha Fable, by J. O. Dorsey; The Delaware Indians in Ohio, by S. D. Peet; The Silent Races, by L. J. Dupré; Sacrificial Mounds in Illinois and Ohio.

The paper of Mr. Stevenson upon the explorations of the Muscatine Academy is a very important contribution to mound-literature. "From an imaginary point near Drury's Landing, a few

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miles above and east of Muscatine to another like point, and down the river, near Toolesboro and New Boston, distant from the first point twenty miles, the bluffs (once the Mississippi shore line) recede from each other about eight miles, and upon all the highest points are found groups of mounds, numbering from two to one hundred or more, varying in base diameter from fifteen to one hundred and fifty feet, and from two to fifteen feet in height. In all there cannot be far from two thousand five hundred mounds." Mr. Stevenson enters into a calculation of the time required for their erection. Among civilized peoples, only the head of the family is engaged in active industry; but it is quite possible that men, women and children entered with enthusiasm into this national work. The papers of Messrs. Jackson, Barber, Robinson and Dorsey, are all of permanent ethnological value. Mr. Peet will publish also a quarterly, entitled *The Oriental Journal*.

Mr. F. W. Putnam communicated the following note to the Boston Society of Natural History, October 15, 1879, on the occurrence of chambered barrows in America:

"The chambered mounds are situated in the eastern part of Clay Co., Missouri, and form a large group on both sides of the Missouri river. The chambers are, in the three opened by Mr. Curtiss, about eight feet square, and from four and a half to five feet high, each chamber having a passage-way several feet in length and two in width, leading from the southern side, and opening on the edge of the mound formed by covering the chamber and passage-way with earth. The walls of the chambered passages were about two feet thick, vertical, and well made of stones, which were evenly laid, without clay or mortar of any kind. The top of one of the chambers had a covering of large flat rocks, but the others seem to have been closed over with wood. The chambers were filled with clay which had been burnt, and appeared as if it had fallen in from above. The inside walls of the chambers also showed signs of fire. Under the burnt clay, in each chamber, were found the remains of several human skeletons, all of which had been burnt to such an extent as to leave but small fragments of the bones, which were mixed with the ashes and charcoal. Mr. Curtiss thought that in one chamber he found the remains of five skeletons and in another thirteen. With these skeletons there were a few flint implements and minute fragments of vessels of clay.

"A large mound near the chambered mounds was also opened, but in this no chambers were found. Neither had the bodies been burnt. This mound proved remarkably rich in large flint implements and also contained well-made pottery and a peculiar 'gorget' of red stone. The connection of the people who placed the ashes of their dead in the stone chambers with those who buried their dead in the earth mounds is of course yet to be determined."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NEWS.—The question is frequently asked, How does anthropology fare in the catastrophe which destroyed the three surveys of Hayden, Wheeler and Powell? It is the purpose of this brief note to answer this question. In the same bill in which provision was made for the establishment of the new survey under Clarence King, an appropriation was granted for continuing the ethnographic work, and this resulted in the organization of what is known as the Bureau of Ethnology, and Major J. W. Powell was put in command of the corps. This Bureau is now engaged with the aid of skilled collaborators in the following work: 1. Preparing a history of Indian affairs, including an atlas of treaty cessions, exhibiting by graphic signs and descriptive text, the manner and time of the yielding up of our territory by the aborigines. 2. Carrying on an exhaustive investigation concerning the languages of the North American Indians, including a series of grammars and dictionaries and a bibliography. At present it is found convenient to group them into the following linguistic stocks: Adaize, Achomawi, Aleut, Algonkin, Alikwa (Yurok), Ara (Karok), Atakapa, Atimoke (Timucua), Billekula, Bribri, Caddo, Cherokee, Chetimacha, Chiapanec, Chimariko, Chimseyan, Chinuk, Coahuiltec, Coiba (Cueva), Dakota (including Catawba), Galibi, Haida, Hailtsuk, Huave (Wabi), Inuit, Iroquois, Kalapuya, Kera Pueblo, Kaiowa, Kusa, Kutené, Maidu, Maklaks (Klamath), Maskoki, Maya (Mixe), Mutsun, Nahuatl, Numa, Nutka (or Bowatchat), Otomi, Pani, Pirinda, Pomo, Rio Grande Pueblo, Sahaptin, Sasti, Sayuskla, Selish, Seri, Takilma (Kalapuya), Tarasco, Telame (including Santa Barbara and San Antonio), Terraba, Thlinkit, Tinné, Tonkawe, Ulua (Maya), Washo, Wayiletpu, Wichita, Wintum, Wishosk, Xicague (Nicaragua), Yakona, Yokuts, Yaki, Yuma, Yutchi, Zapotec, Zuñi. 3. A collection of a complete synonymy of North American Indians as material for an encyclopedia or classical dictionary of every tribe known to have lived on our continent. 4. An investigation into the sign language, by Colonel Garrick Mallery. 5. An account of savage mythology or philosophy, under the special direction of Major Powell. 6. The study of the arts and industries of all our tribes. During the past summer a party consisting of Mr. James Stevenson, Mr. Frank Cushing and Mr. J. Hillers were dispatched to the Pueblos, with instructions to leave no object, sketch, or custom that would be valuable to the ethnologist. Mr. Stevenson had charge of the collection, Mr. Hillers of the photography, and Mr. Cushing of the ceremonial part of the work. The first two gentlemen have already returned laden with four car loads of the finest specimens of aboriginal art ever brought together. Mr. Cushing, who has succeeded in ingratiating himself with the Pueblo people, will remain over the winter. The enumeration of a few of the objects in this superb collection will give some idea of its rare value. From Zuñi: pottery, whole and

in fragments, together with clay, and all the implements used in pottery manufacture and decoration, leather dye, dried peaches, bread used in dance, medicine sticks, pottery drums, war shields, carved chairs, snow shovels, bread paddles, dried meat, bows and arrows, toys, moccasins, stone molds, mallets, quoits, rattles, herb tea. From the Moquis:—dresses, looms, sheets, belts, blankets, stockings, dance-ornaments, pouches, sashes, tassels, rabbit-skin robes, saddle bags, boomerangs, stone images, arrows and bows, with all the implements for making them, corn-mills, virgin's head dress, cradles, hair curlers, forceps, lariats, moccasins, dance-ornaments, wrist guards, medicine boxes, balls for play, vermin killers, gambling cups, mush sticks, snares, agricultural implements, water bottles, paint rock, baskets for every purpose. Scattered through the valley of the Rio Grande are nineteen Pueblo villages, and it is designed to make characteristic collections at every one. Mr. Hiller's collection of photographs includes views of the interior and exterior of these Pueblos from every accessible point of view, and of the natives of various ranks in their characteristic attire. The most interesting of his pictures is a group of albinos, the skin and hair being quite white, who intermarry with the other members of the tribe and are very highly esteemed.

Mr. Wm. J. Rhees, chief clerk of the Smithsonian Institution, has edited a pamphlet of 96 pages, entitled "Visitor's Guide to the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum." The latter portion, from page 63 to the end, is occupied with a brief description of Anthropological Hall, under the direction of Dr. Charles Rau. Although the publication is provisional, it is exceedingly timely, and will assist the visitor to acquire a good general knowledge of our national collection.

From London *Nature* we extract the following list of short articles: December 4th, The Turkomans, by H. H. Keane, a review of a paper by Professor Arminius Vambery, before Anthropological Institute of London; Finnic ethnology, a review by A. H. Keane, of "Finnish Crania," by Gustav Retzius, of Stockholm, in December 25th. Dr. Retzius adopts the view that the Finns are amongst the most recent arrivals from Asia; Mr. J. C. Galton reviews at length in January 1 and January 8, Maclay's "Observations upon the Papuans of the Malay coast of New Guinea," giving an account of many most interesting customs; January 5, a review of the following work: Catalogue of specimens illustrating the osteology and dentition of vertebrated animals, recent and extinct, contained in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, of England, by William Henry Flower, conservator of the museum. Part I, *Man*. (London: David Bogue, 1879.)

The *Academy* for January 3, announces that Dr. Robert Hartmann is the author of a monograph, entitled "Die Nigritier, eine

anthropologisch-ethnologische Monographie," published as a supplement of five hundred pages to *Zeitschrift für ethnologie*, Berlin.

The October number of the *Revue d'Anthropologie* contains the following original papers and reviews: Notes sur la fécondité des mulâtres du Sénégal, by M. Berenger-Feraud, 12 pp.; de la notion de la Race en Anthropologie, by M. Paul Topinard, 72 pp.; Note sur le Développement du Cerveau considéré dans ses Rapports avec le Crâne, by M. Ch. Féré, 14 pp.; Une négresse blanche, by Dr. Smester, 7 pp. La Mythologie Comparée, of M. Girard de Rialle is reviewed in a critique of eight pages, by M. André Lefèvre. The chapter entitled "Revue Préhistorique, by M. E. Callamand, embraces a review of Greenwell's 'British Barrows,' " eleven pages, and a résumé of the prehistoric portion of Bulletin de la Société d'Anthropologie, 4 pp. The book review, by M. Zaborowski, is a critique of 8 pp. on Chudzinski's "Anatomie comparée des circonvolutions cérébrales." Under the Revue des Journaux are reviews upon: Etude sur les crânes boughis et dyaks du Muséum d'histoire naturelle, by Dr. Montano; Anomalie symétrique héréditaire des deux mains, by Dr. Bœchat de Fribourg, in *Bull. Congr. medic. intern. de Genève*, 1878; Aperçu général de l'hérédité et de ses lois, by Dr. Marc Lorin, Thèse inaugurale de la Faculté de médecine, Paris, 1878; Annales de démographie internationale, recueil trimestriel publié sous la direction du Dr. Arthur Chervin, Deuxième année, Paris, 1878; Lectures on the Indigenous races of the Pacific Ocean, by William H. Flower; Anthropology of the county of Gloucester, by Dr. John Beddoe, in *Trans. Glouc. Arch. Soc.*, Bristol, 1878; Essay upon the anthropology of Southern Tyrol, based upon the examination of skulls discovered at Saint Pierre, near Meran, by M. Rabl-Ruckhard, *Berlin Gesellsch. f. Anth.*, &c., Feb. 16, 1878. The number closes with brief extracts, a short résumé of the various anthropological congresses during the year, and a bibliographical bulletin of five pages. The most valuable contribution to the number is the paper of M. Topinard upon the idea of "race" in anthropology, and demands more space for a review than we can give it here.

Prof. Friedrich Müller contributes to *Das Ausland*, No. 10, a short article upon the language of animals.

The *Verhandlungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie, und Urgeschichte* from January-February of the current year, give us a digest of the proceedings of that celebrated society. In turning over the leaves we find quite extended abstracts of the following communications: Session of Jan 11. Skull from the Bone-Cave of Gorenice, near Ojcow, Poland, by Ferd. Römer, in Breslau, with Table IV; Upon the stone implements of Japan, and upon various antiquities in the collection of the German Society for the study of Eastern Asia, by Hr. v. Brandt; Results of his measurements of school children, by Pro-

fessor Lucaë; Upon the language of the Australians, by Hr. Steinthal. Session of Jan. 18: "Face-urn" from a stone-cyst grave in Gabolin (Kreis culm, West Prussia); Fung Schui, or Chinese "Geomanty;" Black pottery in India and in Turkey, by Hr. Jagor; Upon the cemetery of Giebichenstein, near Halle, Hr. Credner. Session of Feb. 15: The canicars of Southern India, by Hr. Jagor.

The following titles from various sources may be of service to some of our readers: The oldest art in the world, by W. J. Loftie, (*Macmillan's Mag.*) *Eclectic Mag.*, Dec., 4 pp.; Beasts, Birds, and Insects in Irish Folk-Lore, by Letitia McClintock, *Belgravia*, Nov., 8 pp.; The Ancient Remains at Bounarbashi, by W. Simpson, *London Academy*, Nov. 1; Cinderella, by W. R. S. Ralston, *Nineteenth Century*, Nov., 22 pp.; The study of Cuneiform Archæology, by Rev. B. W. Saville, *Clergyman's Magazine*, Nov., 16 pp.; The Deluge: Its traditions in Ancient Nations, by F. Lenormant, *Contemporary Rev.*, Nov.; The Supreme God in the Indo-European Mythology, by J. Darmsteter, *Contemporary Rev.*, *Living Age*, Oct. 25, 10 pp.; The Hittites in Asia Minor, *London Academy*, Nov. 1; Monumental Inscriptions in all parts of the world, *Calcutta Rev.*, July; Pliocene Man, by Dr. C. C. Abbott, *Kansas City Review*, Nov.; Pottery in Prehistoric Times, by L. Jewitt, *Illustr. Art Journ.*, Nov., 3 pp.; Preservation of Ancient Ruins and Monuments, *Chamber's Journal*, Nov.; Les Temps oubliés, by E. Littré, *Philosophie Positive Revue*, Dec., 8 pp.; Fetish or Rag Bushes in Madagascar, *Saturday Mag.*, Nov. 22; The Music of Hindustan, by B. S. P. Ghosha, *Calcutta Rev.*, July; Institutions et Mœurs Annamites, by T. V. Ky, *Philosophie Positive Revue*, Dec., 12 pp.; Language and the Egyptian Language, by Dr. C. Abel, *New Englander*, Nov., 15 pp.; Des Origines et de l'Evolution du Droit economique, by H. Denis, *Philosophie Positive Revue*, Dec., 12 pp.; The Bohemians and Slovaks, *Westminster Rev.*, Oct., 30 pp.; Cabul and its People, *Saturday Mag.*, Nov. 8, 2 pp.

The following are recent articles of interest:

CHARENCEY, M. DE.—Ages Cosmiques d'après la Mythologie mexicaine, I. *Annales de Philosophie Chretienne*, Nov., 15 pp.

BUDGE, A.—Assyrian Incantations to Fire and Water. *Tr. Soc. Biblical Archaeology*, VI, 2.

BOSCAWEN, W.—Notes on Assyrian Religion and Mythology. *Tr. Soc. Biblical Archaeology*, VI, 2.

HOUGHTON, W.—Hieroglyphic or picture origin of the characters of the Assyrian Syllabary. *Tr. Soc. Biblical Archaeology*, VI, 2.

MCCLINTOCK, LETITIA.—Beasts, Birds and Insects in Irish Folk-lore. *Eclectic Mag.*, Jan., from *Belgravia*.

COX, REV. G. W.—Homeric Mythology and Religion. A Reply to Mr. Gladstone. *Frazer's Mag.*, Dec.

Forms of Salutations. *Eclectic Mag.*, Jan.

MENON, P. S.—On the Coast of Madagascar. *Madras J. of Literature*, I.

ROGERS, E. T.—Dialects of Arabic. *J. of Roy. Asiatic Soc.*, Aug.

VINSON, J.—Esquisse Grammaticale de la Langue de God. *Rev. Linguistique*, Oct.
 ASTON, W. G.—A Comparative study of the Javanese and Corean Languages. *J. of Roy. Asiatic Soc.*, Aug.

Grammaire Samoane. *Rev. Linguistique*, Oct.

OPPERT, G.—On the Ancient Commerce of India. *Madras J. of Literature*, 1.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

FOSSIL CRAWFISH FROM THE TERTIARIES OF WYOMING.—Two specimens of fossil crawfish quite well preserved have been kindly loaned us for description by Professor Leidy, who received them from the fish beds of the western border of Wyoming, through Dr. J. Van A. Carter, of Evanston, Wyoming. Of the two specimens, the smaller presents a dorsal, and the larger a lateral view, both being slightly distorted by pressure; the length of the smaller from the tip of the rostrum to the end of the telson is 38 mm., and of the larger 53 mm. They do not differ generically from existing species of *Cambarus*, though with some resemblances to *Astacus*, but as the gills are not represented it is not possible to say to which of these two genera the species belongs; still the weight of characters ally it nearest to *Cambarus affinis*, as seen in the long narrow pointed rostrum, and the form of the chelæ and the second antennal scales. These scales are also much as in *C. obesus* var. *latimanus* and *bartonii*, but rather narrower, the lateral terminal spine being long, slender, acute. The flagellum of the second antennæ are of the usual size, extending to the terminal fourth of the abdomen. The distal end of the scape of the first antennæ reach to near the end of the last joint of the scape of the first pair, the species in this respect being more like *Cambarus* than *Astacus*. The carapace is of the proportions of living species of *Cambarus*. The first pair of legs are rather shorter and stouter than in our living crawfishes, and the chelæ are rather shorter, while the surface of the carapace and legs is much more coarsely tuberculated than in our *Cambari*, and in this respect resembles large specimens of *Astacus fluviatilis* of Europe, though the tubercles are larger.

The abdomen is of the usual proportions, but the surface is more coarsely tubercled; the telson and broad rami of the last pair of feet are spined as in living species of *Cambarus*. It is interesting to observe that this species is nearest related to *Cambarus affinis*, which as observed to me by Mr. P. R. Uhler, who kindly gave me some species for comparison, is the more generalized American species of the genus, and probably the oldest one. It would be interesting to know whether this fossil form is actually a *Cambarus* or an *Astacus*, and to ascertain which of these two genera, now restricted, the latter to the Pacific slope of the Sierra Nevada, the former to the Central and Eastern zoö-geographical provinces, was the first to obtain a foothold on our continent. There is a probability that the present fossil form is a member